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A reduction of telephone rentals has not been announced since the expiration of the patents, as some might have expected.

If the Wilson bill could be defeated the United States could well afford to assume a debt as large as that at the close of the

The Democrats in the Senate, in voting to repeal the federal election laws, will again put their party on record as in favor of ballot-box frauds.

Professor Wilson confesses that he has had all of the tariff reforming he wants. And the country has had more of Wilson's reforming than it wants.

The Voorhees committee is doing the honest thing in telling manufacturers and workingmen that it will not listen to them. If they did it would make no difference.

The Democrats in Congress are very subservient to the executive will, but we hardly think they will dare to substitute the cuckoo for the eagle on American coins.

Five of the Senators who will decide upon the tariff bill as members of the finance committee are ex-confederates, and the sixth was an out-and-out rebel sympathizer, namely, Mr. Voorhees. A nice lot to slaughter Northern State industries.

The woolen mills of Representative Stevens, of Massachusetts, Democrat, have started after a considerable period of suswith a fifteen-per-cent. cut of Thus the free trader adjusts his wages by degrees to the European stand-

The next election of interest to occur will be that of Congressman-at-large in Pennsylvania, on the 20th inst. The recent elections in New York, in which there was a Republican gain of nine thousand in one district and about eight thousand in another, show that the tide of popular sentiment is running very strongly against the Democratic party. Under the circumstances it is probable that the majority in Pennsylvania for Mr. Grow will run up into the hundreds of thousands.

The appointment of John R. Walker to be United States attorney for the Western district of Missouri, and of Joseph O. Shelby to be United States marshal for the same district, probably means that the President will land both of the Missouri Senators on the final vote on the confirmation of Peckham. Walker is Senator Cockrell's brother-in-law, and Shelby is Senator Vest's intimate friend. Thus official port for a nomination to the Supreme Bench made not on account of its fitness, but to spite the New York Senators. Yet Mr. Cleveland is the author of the fine sentiment that "public office is a public trust."

The income of the Bell Telephone Company in St Louis during the year 1893 was \$360,000, or about \$160,000 more than the worth of the plant, which it is said can be replaced for \$200,000. The operating expenses of the concern are estimated at \$60,000, which would leave a net income of \$300,000 a year on an investment of \$200,-000. Yet the company has successfully resisted all efforts to reduce the price of service from \$100 to \$50 a year on the plea of poverty. The truth is the people of every city in the country are outrageously swindled by the Bell Telephone Company. By the way, St. Louis requires the company to pay the city 5 per cent, of its gross receipts. Why has this source of revenue not been utilized in this city?

Unfortunately for Mr. Voorhees as trust masher he is too closely allied by friendship to the worst of the trusts to make as loud talk as he does. The Whisky Trust is the chief of the trust sinners. It controls the output and the price, and it never wants to pay its taxes. Its scheme is to have the tax increased and the period during which payment can be delayed extended from three to eight years. In his emphatic manner the Senator has declared for the increase of the tax to \$1.50 a galon and the extension of the bonded period to eight years. As the tax would not apply to the tens of millions of gallons in bond, the adoption of the Voorhees proposition would put tens of millions of dollars into the pockets of the trust and postpone the payment of the tax on millions of gallons already due.

The popular outbreak at Lebanon which came so hear ending in a lynching was largely due to a belief that the man who had committed so diabolical a crime would not get his deserts. The people distrusted the administration of the law. The prompt action of the court showed that the distrust, in this case at least, was not well especially with the income tax; and now founded, but no doubt the court itself was founded, but no doubt the court itself was founded, but no doubt the court itself was the latest is that the Senator's subcommitting and predicting that it would shed to connect the latest is that the Senator's subcommitting at the latest is that the Senator's subcommitteness at the latest is the latest in Pike township with the senator is the latest is the

self shows the same disbelief in the enforcement of law. He regards his future calmly, and says he will be pardoned out of the penitentiary before long. Of course he will not be, but the fact that he thinks so shows how universal and deep-seated is the lack of confidence in our methods of administering justice. Whether the lawyers, the courts, or the people themselves are responsible for this state of things, it is a very serious matter, and calls for re-

THE NEED OF A NATIONAL ELEC-TION LAW.

It has been a foregone conclusion from the beginning that the national election law would be repealed, simply because the Democrats had the votes to do it and were united on the question. They have not been and are not united on anything except to wipe out every obstruction to fraudulent voting. They differ on the silver question, on the tariff, on Hawaii, and other matters, but when it comes to destroying the safeguards about the ballot they are a unit in favor of it. When overwhelming proof was adduced of enormous Democratic frauds in New York city, and Senator Palmer was asked if he did not think Congress ought to prevent such crimes, he replied: "The fact that there was crime in New York furnishes no reason for subjecting any other congressional district in the United States to the act placing over them supervisors and masters. Nothing of that kind justifies placing the whole country under supervision." This was virtually an admission that the law was needed in New York, and Senator Palmer knows as well as anybody that it is equally needed in other places.

How badly it is needed in the South is shown by some of the facts brought out in the debate as to the effect of the State election laws in that section of the country. For instance, in 1880 South Carolina and Kansas were almost even as to population, South Carolina having 955,577 inhabitants and Kansas 996,090. The representation of South Carolina was increased from five to seven, and that of Kansas from three to seven. In 1880 the total vote of South Carolina was 170,956 and the total vote of Kansas was 201,236. In 1888 the total vote of South Carolina had dwindled to 70,750, while that of Kansas had increased to 334,-035. Each Representative in the Fifty-first Congress from South Carolina was backed by an average of 10,909 returned votes, while each Representative from Kansas was backed by an average of 47,040 votes. In 1892 the total vote for seven Congressmen from South Carolina was 68,648, and the total vote for seven Congressmen in Kansas was 321,699. The average vote for each Congressman was 9,807 in South Carolina and 40,556 in Kansas. It is impossible to compare these figures without reaching the conclusion that republican government as it is understood and practiced in the North does not exist in South Carolina. If the United States government permits this thing to continue what will be the condition a generation hence? The repeal of the national election laws is an invitation for the increase of election frauds in the South as well as the North, and is a blow at the fundamental principles of republican gov-

CAUSE OF THE LEBANON RIOT.

The outbreak on Monday in Boone county was due largely to the fact that the people there have the impression that there is no certainty that the laws designed to give security to life and property will be enforced. That was the complaint of the people about Lebanon. The woman who acted the part of leader and was so furious in leading the assaults upon the prisoner had cause. Her daughter had been the victim of a similar outrage, but the villain was permitted to escape. It does not seem that any effort was made to bring the culprit to justice. This great wrong had so worked upon her mind that she was in a frenzy to obtain vengeance upon a like criminal. If every white scoundrel as well as every colored one guilty of such offenses had been arraigned and punished in Boone and other counties for that and similar offenses, there would not have been such a lawless demonstration in Lebanon on Monday. The mass of people respect the laws and will obey them if they are so enforced as to give the security they should. Laxity in the enforcement of the laws breeds contempt for them and lawlessness. A half dozen failures or cases of neglect to enforce the laws or the inadequate punishment of a few offenses lose the courts and the officers the authority and respect they should have. Then men take the law into their hands and carry deadly weapons. The bad presume upon their influence with the officers of the law, and do not presume in vain. There are quite a number of counties in Indiana where these conditions exist, but in all of them lawlessness is due to

a failure to faithfully enforce the laws. It is said that there is no provision made for the apprehension of criminals who get away from the locality where the crime is committed. If there is not, there should be. People who pay taxes to support government should have the protection thereof. The man who commits an infamous crime should be pursued by the State and brought back to answer. Just now Indiana seems to be in need of laws for the protection of the people, for the prompt trial of the accused, and generally for the maintenance government which will make life secure. Indiana's recent Legislatures have had no time for these matters, but time enough and disposition enough to pass laws which enable the Attorney-general to pocket thousands of dollars of the public school

Let the officers vigilantly pursue all criminals and the courts bring them to speedy and impartial trial and mete to the guilty, white as well as black, the fuil punishment of the law, and there will be no occasion for such mobs as that in Leba-

Every day Senator Voorhees gives out some new plan for tariff procedure. First it was to get information from the manufacturers and business men; next, the Wilson bill would be reported and passed nearly as it is if the votes can be obtained, and especially with the income tax; and now a sale filler to the fill filling at a sale per many to the filling or only to the probability.

be reported as a substitute for the Wilson bill, which will tax sugar, coffee and tea, IN NEED OF A QUORUM people. But now the guilty wretch him- | be reported as a substitute for the Wilson drop the income tax and deal with the distillers in a friendly spirit. With what scheme will the Senator next connect his

> This would be a good time for Mr. Carlisle to push the postal savings banks project which Democrats and Populists have been advocating, as he could use the money deposited to run the government. The main objection to the postal savings bank has been that the government could have no use for the money deposited. A Democratic deficiency was not contemplated.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

More Information. Tommy-Paw, what is a impressionist Mr. Figg-One that totally avoids any

A Plain Lie. Kaytor-Is your boy picking up much knowledge at college

Paytor-Knowledge? Why, he even knows more than he thinks he does. Great Truth. This great truth struck his receptive mind

That a man may look up and see rainbows, Or turn his gaze down and see mud. A Pestiferous Person.

With a dull and sickening thud,

There's a feller down in Georgia workin' on ine Constitution. That's 2-layin hisself liable to a righteous

retribution. For 'long about this time of year, he rattles out his rhymes Bout spring, and flowers, and fishin', and

about the happy times That a feller has in Georgia, musin' all along the crick, While the snow up here among us Yanks is fallin' fast an' thick.

A feller reads one of them rhymes, an' almost smells the breeze All scented up with growin' smells thrown from the budding trees,

An' almost has his mind made up to go an' dig some baitthen looks out an' sees some kid a-startin' off to skate! So we think this wicked Georgian had ort

to be suppressed. An' made to give his springtime truck a month or so of rest; An' stop from tantalizin' us with picters of the Spring,

While things up here is froze up tightindeed he'd ort, by jing!

VAILLANT'S EXECUTION.

Vaillant is dead. French justice gave him no two months' reprieve to seek for a new trial and the guillotine broke no ropes and perpetrated no barbarities.-Chicago

Vaillant was not guillotined for actual murder, but for attempted assassination. The monstrous character of his cirme did not consist in its successful fruition, but in its motive and purpose.-Detroit Tribune. Vaillant's execution was deserved. The thing for the Frenchmen to do now is to treat the subject as a fulfillment of stern justice, and thereby add to its effect as a discouraging influence upon the other Anarchists of Europe.-Chicago Record.

Society is stronger than any disorganizing faction within it. So long as the human race endures, organized government must be maintained; and so long as organized government exists it must exterminate those who undertake to destroy it.-Chicago

The sooner all others of his kind meet the same fate the better it will be for society. Vaillant was ready to murder innocent people for the good of anarchy at any time. His friends have no reason to complain when society kills him for its own good and to protect innocent people.—Chicago

At first it was a mystery who threw the bomb, and then, after the man had been discovered and identified, he was given every reasonable opportunity to defend himself. Paris sets herein a good example to Chicago; France to America. Justice is largely defeated in its effect by unnecessary delay.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

When Anarchists attempt to put their ac-

cursed creed in practical operation the most drastic measures employed against them are none too severe. Toleration is wasted upon them, and even in this country swift punishment should be substituted for the mistaken mercy which pleads for clemency and grants pardons.—Detroit Free Press. Anarchy of the bomb-throwing, assassin type is only a part of the general war on society that is continually waged by thieves and murderers, and is to be dealt with by the usual methods employed in such cases. The promptitude with which Vaillant was convicted and executed speaks well for French justice.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Tele-

PRESIDENT BURROUGHS'S, LECTURE

Wabash College's Educator Discusses the "Bible as Literature."

Dr. George S. Burroughs, president of Wabash College, lectured to a large audience in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium last night. Dr. Burroughs spoke upon the subject, "The Bible as Literature." Always a bright and entertaining speaker, the Doctor was unusually so last night, and his lecture was heard with much interest. He held up to his hearers the Bible as a rare treasure of letters, a collection of writings. not of one tongue nor of one race, but a library of world literature, wonderfully gathered together and transmitted through the ages, yet so thoroughly in its English dress an English book that we are in danger of missing those very matters which render its unity so marvelous and the service it affords us as our English Bible so wonderful. The Bible discloses life. Literature is the mirror of life. Read the Bible carefully and the conclusion is that there

The lecturer pointed out sixty-six several productions that vary in their literary characteristics; books historical, biographical, poetical, legal and proverbial, and books combining in varying degree and manner these several literary forms. Many of these books vary in literary form, but all are interpretative of life. Herein is their unity. All contain a common philosophy of life, and conduct both individual and social is regarded with the same glance, weighed with the same scales and cast into the same crucible. These books are one in spirit and reveal one sort of life. They reveal it progressively as each individual writer was in his way, with his surroundings and his personality, to see and interpret it. Dr. Burroughs, in observing the more extensive influence which the Scriptures themselves have had in the formation and molding of the life and letters of the English people, quoted Macauley, who said: 'A person who professes to be a critic of the delicacies of the English language ought to have the Bible at his fingers' ends."

WAYLAID A PENSIONER.

Two Highwaymen Hold Up Christian Belcher and Rob Him.

Christian Belcher, an old soldier who came to the city to draw his pension, and who is stopping with his daughter at No. 475 East Vermont street, was held up and robbed at 6:35 o'clock last night. He had been down town on business and was returning to his daughter's home when the robbery occurred. He was within a few doors of the place, and as he was passing an alley two men sprang at him, one of whom fastened his hands on Belcher's throat while the other searched his pockets. A pocketbook containing \$45 and two railroad tickets, and a note calling for \$55.25 was secured. Belcher thinks he knows one of the robbers. He is supposed to be one of the numerous loafers that watched the pensioners as they departed from the pension office after drawing their money. Mr. Belcher has marks on his throat where he was held by the rough grasp of the high-

Pike Township Convention.

The township convention to nominate a

Democrats Were Unable to Pass Their Hawaiian Resolution,

And the House Adjourned After Revoking Leaves of Absence and Ordering Attendance of Derelict Members.

ALL AMENDMENTS DEFEATED

Sickles, Cummings, Geary and Cockrell Not Good Cuckoos.

Populists Also Refused to Vote with the Majority - The Closing Debate -Points from Johnson's Speech.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-The Hawalian debate was concluded to-day, but the entire resolution was not passed because of the failure of the Democrats to secure a quorum when a vote was taken upon it. Much less opposition from the Democratic side developed than was at one time anticipated. Only one speech, that of General Sickles, of New York, was made in opposition to the adoption of the resolution, although there was some passive opposition on the Democratic side as indicated by the refusal of several of the Democrats to answer to their names when the resolution was placed on its passage. The Hitt substitute, the Blair amendment and the motion made by Mr. Reed to recommit the resolution was, in turn, voted down. When the vote came to be taken on the main question, however, the adoption of the entire resolution, the Republicans refrained from voting and the Democrats lacked seventeen of a quorum. Mr. Cummings, of New York, voted for Mr. Reed's motion to recommit the resolution and Mr. Sickles against the Mc-Creary resolution. Mr. Cummings, Mr. Geary and Mr. Cockrell refused to go on record either for or against the adoption of | further, that the manner of such attempted the resolution. These were all the indications shown to-day of a break in party lines on the Hawaiian matter. The Populists voted generally with the Republicans. Mr. Broderick was the only Republican who declined to follow the lead of his party and refrain from voting. He voted against the resolution. When the Democrats found themselves without a quorum they passed a resolution revoking leaves of absence and then adjourned. They expect to have a quorum present when the House meets to-

At the opening of the session this morning Mr. Eilis asked unanimous consent for consideration of the Senate bill to extend the time allowed the Umatilla Irrigation Company for the completion of its canal across the Umatilla Indian reservation in the State of Oregon, and the bill was

passed. OUTHWAITE CATCHES A TARTAR. After the call of committees for reports the Hawaiian debate was resumed, Mr. Outhwaite taking the floor in support of the McCreary resolution. He took the position that Minister Stevens, in ordering the troops ashore at the time of the revolution, had been guilty of an act of war; that in betraying the government to which he had been accredited he had been guilty of treachery, and that in scheming with the sugar interests to overthrow a weak monarchy with a view to annexation, he had been guilty of cowardice. He analyzed the events of the revolution itself to show Mr. Stevens's zeal on behalf of the revolutionists. The subsequent attempt to rush the Hawalian islands into the United States, he said, was marked by mock heroism at Honolulu and mock patriotism in Washington. He hoped when the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Johnson) wrote his opera he would not forget to blaze on the banners

of the chorus girls, "\$12 per ton on sugar." "I might include your speech," interrupted Mr. Johnson, amid a ripple of amusement. "It would certainly prove a laughable feature of a comic opera.' Mr. Outhwaite challenged the production of a single scintilla of evidence to prove that Mr. Cleveland, in the inauguration of a policy which had for its purpose the

righting of a national wrong, ever con-

templated the use of force. Mr. C" rson, chairman of the judiciary committee, spoke next, and was distened to with great attention. When Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated, said he, an extraordinary condition of affairs with reference to Hawaii existed. A treaty of annexation had been negotiated and sent to the Senate. The transaction was incomplete. The treaty was based on the report of Secretary Foster. It was Mr. Cleveland's right and duty to investigate that report, already questioned. All the regulations of national honor demanded that he exercise that right and discharge his duty. The main question before the House was whether the evidence furnished demonstrated the falsity of that report. If it were false, and the fact could be made to appear that the revolution was accomplished by the lawless act of our minister, then the negotiation of that treaty was an excusable blunder and Mr. Ste vens's action was a crime against United States. All the evidence, he went on, showed that Secretary Foster's report was erroneous and unreliable; that Mr. Stevens was a revolutionist and a con-spirator, and that the landing of the troops to protect American life and property was a mere pretext and disguise to make possible the success of the projected usurpa-tion. In conclusion, Mr. Culberson said 'Long after the defamers of the President shall have been forgotten the courage, patriotism and devotion of a Democratic administration will stand as a monument to the honor of the United States and the enlightened justice of the world." (Democratic applause.)

BLOUNT'S CASE WAS TOO GOOD. Mr. Storer, a Republican member of the committee on foreign affairs, said that what had occurred in Hawaii in January, 1893, was a small matter compared with what had occurred in Washington since March, 1893. Mr. Storer made an argument against the President's power to confer on Mr. Blount diplomatic authority without nominating him for confirmation by the Senate in the regular way. Mr. Blount's mission he said, was purely a political one. He was sent to make a case against the last administration (Republican applause), and made it, added Mr. Storer, but he would have made a better case if he had not made so good a case; if he had been more careful about expressing his own opinion. Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, also a member of the foreign affairs committee. took the position that the Hawaiian revolution was accomplished through the sympathy of Mr. Stevens and the intimidation produced by the landing of the American

Mr. Loud contended that partisanship should have no place in the determination of a question where patriotism alone should reign. The American interest in Hawaii was paramount. Down to Mr. Cleveland's administration the policy of the United States had always looked to ultimate annexation. Even Mr. Merrill, Mr. Cleveland's first minister to Hawaii, received instructions, written and verbal, to court the most friendly relations with Hawaii, with a view to ulti-mate annexation. Mr. Loud said the annexation scheme, instead of being supported by the sugar men, was opposed by them. Mr. Turner made an impassioned speech and paid a high tribute, in the course of his remarks, to the ability and integrity of Mr. Blount, who had been maligned as a "Georgia politician." His late colleague, he said, had served for two decades in the House, and when here he had not only occupied a position of prominence, but had the respect, esteem and confidence of all

who served with him. Mr. Sickles then got the floor and made the first speech on the Democratic side against the McCreary resolution. If the resolution which the House was asked to pass confined itself to the past and the present. he said, in opening, he would have remained silent. But it went further. It had an important bearing on the future. He did not believe that one administration was a court of appeals or a court of review for the acts of a previous administration. (Republican applause.) He should look forward with regret to a possible review five years hence of the acts of Cleveland and Blount, as he now saw, with surprise and regret, an at-tempt to review the acts of President Har-rison and Minister Stevens, both of whom were now out of office. The present government of Hawail, he continued, was recognized by the United States as a legitimate

applause.) As long ago as 1850 I heard Gov. Marcy say that the Sandwich Islands should not belong to any other power and would eventually belong to us. I agreed with him then, and I agree with him now. (Repub-

At 2:30 o'clock Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, was recognized for one hour for the closing speech of the debate. Mr. Hooker is a Democratic member of the foreign affairs committee. He called attention to those features of the Hawaiian treaty submitted by President Harrison, which gave a pension of \$20,000 per year to the dethroned Queen, \$150,000 to the royal princess and assumed the Hawaiian debt of over \$3,000,000. In the course of his speech Mr. Hooker paid a high tribute to Mr. Blount, and in concluding he delivered a glowing eulogy of Mr. Cleveland for his devotion to truth and honesty. Mr. Hooker received a round of applause as he took his seat.

The hour of 3:30 then having arrived, according to the special order the vote was taken. Three resolutions were pending. The first was the majority (McCreary) resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, First, that it is the sense of this House that the action of the United States ministers in employing United States naval forces and illegally aiding in over-throwing the constitutional government of the Hawaiian islands in January, 1893, and setting up in its place a provisional govern-ment not republican in form and in opposi-tion to the will of a majority of the people was contrary to the traditions of our Re-public and the spirit of our Constitution, and should be and is condemned.

"Second-That we heartily approve the principle announced by the President of the United States that intereference with the domestic affairs of an independent nation is contrary to the spirit of American institutions. It is further the sense of this House that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to our country or the assumption of a protectorate over them by our government is uncalled for and inexpedient; that the people of that country should have absolute freedom and independence in pursuing their own line of policy, and that foreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands will not be regarded with indifference by the government of the United States."

The second was the minority resolution, offered as a substitute for the McCreary

resolution, as follows "Whereas, executive communications to Congress disclose that the executive department has instructed a minister plenipotentiary of the United States to conspire with a deposed and discarded monarch for the overthrow of a friendly republican government, to which said minister was accredited, duly recognized by all the civilized nations, and to which his public instructions pledged the good faith and sympathy of the President, the government and peo-

ple of the United States; "Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that any such intervention by the executive of the United States, its civil or military representative, or officers, without authority of Congress, is a dangerous and unwarranted invasion of the rights and dignities of the Congress of the United States and a violation of the laws or nations, and intervention by the executive and the methods used, are unworthy of the executive department of the United States, while the confessed intent of such intervention is contrary to the policy and traditions of the Republic and the spirit of the Constitution. To the last resolution Mr. Blair offered a

substitute approving the recognition of the provisional government by both administrtions and declaring for annexation. RESULT OF THE VOTING. The vote was first taken on the Blair

amendment, which was lost on a rising vote-77 to 157. The yeas and nays were secured on the demand of Mr. Blair. There was not a party break on either side on this vote, although General Sickles, and perhaps one or two Democrats in the hall of the House, declined to respond to their names when they were called The vote was then taken on the minority

(Hitt) resolution, which was offered as a substitute. It was lost, first on a rising vote-98 to 138-then on a yea and nay vote -102 to 162. As on the previous roll call, there was no breaking away from party lines. The Populists voted with the Re-

Upon the announcement of this vote, Mr. Reed moved to recommit the report of the committee, with the accompanying resolutions, with instructions to investigate all the assertions of facts contained in the resolution offered by the committee and now pending before the House, giving full opportunity of cross-examination by members of the committee as to testimony relating to any person accused by the resolution of crime or misconduct in office or otherwise. On motion to recommit, Mr. Cummings, a New York Democrat, voted with the Republicans, and Mr. Sickles, also a New York Democrat, refused to vote. The motion was lost-98 to 160. Mr. Burrows tried to move to lay on the table, but the Speaker held it was out of order.

The vote then recurred on the adoption

of the majority (McCreary) resolution. The Republicans, excepting Mr. Broderick, of

Kansas, sat silent in their seats, refusing

to answer to their names. The Populists also declined to vote. Mr. Sickles voted

squarely against the resolution, and Mr. Cummings, Cockrell and Geary, Democrats, did not vote, refusing to place themselves on record for or against the bill. The vote resulted 160 yeas to 2 nays. The Democrats lacked seventeen of a quorum. Mr. McCreary immediately moved a call of the House. Mr. Reed followed up the filibustering programme by forcing a roll call on this motion. The call of the House was ordered-158 to 58. The call developed the presence of 245 members, the Republicans, of course, answering to their names. During the call of the names of absentees for excuses Mr. Reed asked in succession that each member who had failed to respond be excused. For thirty minutes while these requests were being put to the House, Mr. Reed delayed proceedings, The Democrats were chaffing a great deal under the sarcastic remarks of Mr. Reed, but the word was quietly passed around that a resolution would immediately be adopted to revoke the leaves of absentees and he was allowed to proceed. As soon as the call was completed, after all the absentees had been excused, at the request of Mr. Reed, Mr. McCreary presented a resolution to revoke all leaves of absence, except those granted on account of sickness, and instructing the sergeant-at-arms to telegraph absent members and request

their presence. Mr. Reed saw that he was to have his trouble for his pains, and he accordingly made the point of order that, under the special order under which the House was operating, a quorum having been disclosed. nothing was in order save to proceed with the vote upon the resolution. Mr. Dockery, who was in the chair, overruled the point of order on the ground that under a call olution was adopted without division, and of the House, notwithstanding the presence of a quorum, it was competent for the House to send for absentees. The resat 6:35, the House adjourned.

MR. JOHNSON'S SPEECH. The Indianian Scores and Ridicules

the Administration. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. Representative Henry U. Johnson's speech on the Hawailan question, yesterday, attracted much attention, and the Indianian was warmly congratulated by his colleagues at the close. Some points not covered by the regular press report are worthy of special notice. Mr. Johnson commenced by saying that the resolutions before the House approved the principles announced by the President in relation to Hawaiian affairs, but carefully refrained from approving the acts he had committed there, and were in effect a condemnation of him. The resolutions, he said, were an exquisite piece of satire, equal to anything Junius or Swift had ever written. and, for stinging sarcasm, were not surpassed by any document extant, unless possibly by President Dole's reply to the insolent demand for the capitulation of the provisional government; that the executive would be delighted with their phraseology and grateful to the committee which reported them for the ringing and defiant vindication of his Hawaiian policy which they contained. The speaker said that he did not know whether the person who drafted these resolutions was a free silverite waiting to get even with the President for his interference in the legislation of the special session, or an applicant for patronage who felt that he had not received his share of the loaves and fishes, and who was thirsting for revenge, but that whoever he was he was a born diplomate, a person who knew how to use the English language to perfection, and who had made the most of his opportunity; that when Minister Willis, who had been practicing diplomacy with a trip hammer, received his passport from the provisional government the author of these resolutions

ought by all means to be made ms suc-Mr. Johnson then suggested that Mr. Cleveland's Hawalian policy ought to be embalmed in opera bouffe, and proceeded for some minutes to treat of the matter from a humorous and ironical standpoint. declaring that such an opera should be

ious entertainment to the great play-going American public. A scene in which a solo commencing "I am the Lord High Paramount" should be rendered by a delineator to be known as "My Commissioner," arrayed in a sombrero hat and bearing a huge white commission under his arm, embel-lished with a large red seal, and bound about with a boit or two of red tape, was proposed, and another scene was suggested by the speaker in which the American flag was to be lowered while the manager of the opera displayed to the audience from a conspicuous place on the stage the memorable utterance of a great Democratic official, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot."
While dealing upon this branch of the subject the Secretary of State was referred to as "a recent political convert who descended from Republicanism and the bench to Democracy and a place in the Cabinet just in time to impart a strong flavor of popularity to the foreign policy of his dis-

tinguished chief." The speaker then vigorously arraigned the administration for its various acts of aggression in the Hawaiian matter. In concluding his remarks Mr. Johnson charged that the executive had attempted to restore the Queen by menace and force, to conceal his purpose from the American people in order to prevent their interposition, and that he had dispatched Blount to secure ex parte evidence to give a color of justification to this policy. Gresham's letters to the President, the executive message at the convening of the present session of Congress, the instructions to Willis, and the character of the latter's demand for the surrender of the provisional government were cited to show that force was designed. The recent protests that force was never contemplated by Mr. Cleveland came only, the speaker said, after his plans had begun to fail and the public indignation had risen, and reminds one forcibly of the opinion of the play queen expressed by Hamlet's mother when she exclaims, "The lady doeth protest too much, methinks." The allegation of concealment upon the

part of the administration was amplified by Mr. Johnson, who cited from circumstances and quoted from official documents in its support. The speaker declared that the re-fusal to submit Blount's name to the Sen-ate was an effort to avoid inquiry as to the nature of his mission, and that the presidential reticence during the special session of Congress was significant in this connection. He also charged that the publication of Gresham's letter to the President never would have been made but for the be-lief of those two officials that the Queen had been restored by Willis, and that the withdians from Congress of that minister's dispatch announcing the Queen's demand for the blood of the members of the provisional government was for fear its publicity would excite the indignation of the American people and thus interfere with the presidential plan. Mr. Johnson also affirmed that the executive had tried to lull Congress and the country into re-18 that his efforts to restore the Queen had miscarried, and that from that time on the whole matter was to be submitted to the broader and more extended powers of Congress. Quotations from this message were made in support of this declaration, and it was asserted by the speaker that the administration had been exceedingly communicative and candid to Congress late, since his plans had miscarried and concealment was no longer practicable. The President had been jilted in his first overtures to the Queen, repelled with scorn by President Dole, assailed by the press, in-cluding the leading papers of his own party, and indignantly remonstrated with by the great mass of his countrymen, and these things, said the speaker, are the causes of the failure of his Hawaiian policy, and it now remains for Congress to announce its official disapproval of his conduct and to resent his interference in the prerogatives of the legislative branch of he government.

RAISED THE STARRY BANNER. Independence Day Celebrated at Hon-

olulu in American Style. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.-The barkentine W. H. Diamond arrived this morning seventeeen and one-half days from Honolulu, bringing papers from the island to Jan. 19, two days later than the advices brought by the brig W. G. Irvin. During these two days nothing of importance occurred save the celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of the provisional government on the 17th, which passed off quietly. The provisional military turned out and paraded the streets in the morning, six hundred strong. When the procession reached the headquarters of the American League the stars and stripes were raised and the bands played the "Star-Spangled Banner." A meeting was held in the evening in Palace square, which attracted the largest crowd ever congregated in Honolulu. Large numbers of Portuguese marched down the street headed by their own band and joined the throng in front of the speakers' stand. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Atherton, J. R. Castle, W. O. Smith, Judge Robertson and Walter G. Smith. The celebration of the day was brought to a close by the recep-tion given by President and Mrs. Dole, which was largely attended.

BLOODY RIOT AVERTED.

Prof. Sims, an A. P. A. Lecturer, Arrested on a Charge of Libel.

APPLETON, Wis., Feb. 6.-Prof. Sims, the A. P. A. lecturer who was mobbed at Oshkosh, Jan. 17, was arrested and taken off the train here to-night on a charge of libel preferred by Peter Reuter, Mayor of Kaukauna. Sims left Oshkosh this evening with a delegation of 250 members of the Oshkosh A. P. A. Lodge in two cars on the Northwestern railway. They had with them a band of music and the programme was to reach Kaukauna at 6:30, march through the streets and Sims was to deliver a lecture at the Baptish Church. Such proceedings would undoubtedly have precipitated a loody rlot, as Kaukauna bigotry and bitterness. To prevent Sims's appearance at Kaukauna Peter Reuter. Mayor of the city, to-day instituted a civil suit for libel against Sims and a warrant was issued for his arrest by Judge Goodland, of the Outagamie Circuit Court. The sheriff also swore in twenty-five deputies to go to Kaukauna in case Sime should escape arrest and reach Kaukauna, The sheriff served the warrant on Sims as he came through Appleton and took him from the train. The A. P. A. delegation, 250 strong, headed by a band, followed through the street. Sims was taken before Court Commissioner Boyd and bond was given in the sum of \$2,500 for his appearance. A large crowd had gathered at the depot, and when Sims was taken from the train considerable excitement ensued. He made no resistance, nor did his party, but he insisted upon the warrant being read to him. By the proceedings the train was delayed fifteen minutes. During the excitement one stone was thrown through the car window and inflicted a scalp wound on an unknown passenger. No other demonstration was made except hooting.

HON. A. J. M'LAUREN

Nominated by Mississippi Democrats for United States Senator.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 6 .- Hon. A. J. McLauren, of Rankin county, was nominated to-night by the Democratic caucus of the Mississippi Legislature on the sixtyseventh ballot, which practically amounts

to an election. Mr. McLauren was born in Smith county, Mississippi, in the year 1846. He is the eldest of a family of eight brothers, all of whom are more or less prominent in political life. He is a lawyer of eminence, and stands among the foremost of the Mississippi bar. A consistent Democrat since the war, he has always taken an active part in the affairs of his party, though never seeking office for himself or accepting political honors of any sort whatever He was educated in the common schools of Smith county, with two short terms in a high school in Johns county. His father was prominent in local affairs, though not wealthy, and young McLauren had to make his own way, working on the farm un I he was sixteen years of age. He has a large and interesting family, the two oldest being young women of rare accomplishments and beauty.

Conference on City Evangelization. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6 .- A national conference on city evangelization opened here to-day, with ministers and laymen present from Denver, Minneapolis, Detroit, Memphis, Kansas City, Cincinnati and other large cities. Rev. Dr. Parsons, of this city, was chosen president; Rev. J. A. Brooks, of Memphis, vice president. Rev. J. H. Garrison, editor of the Christian Evangelist, delivered an address of welcome. The day's sessions were devoted to papers read by several of the delegates.

Echo of the Dwiggins Failures. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 6.-The grand jury to-day returned four indictments against W. J. McConnell, cashier, and two against John W. Rownell, director of the